HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. VI. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1825. No. 290.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington Aug. 17.		Fayetteville Aug. 24.		Newbern. Aug. 20.		Petersburg Aug. 19.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	120 a	125	125 a	160	150	175	130	200
Apple,	——	40	42	42	45	40	45	50	75
Peach,	——		—	50	55	75	80	60	70
Bacon,	lb.	8	10	6	7	5½	6	6	7
Beeswax,	——	33		32	33	32	35	33	
Butter,	——	25		15	20	20	25	12	25
Coffee,	——	18	20	18	21	18	23	17	23
Corn,	bush.	50	60	70	75	45	50	55	60
Cotton,	lb.			12	14	15	16	15	18
Candles, mould,	——	13	14	15	15	15	16	12½	15
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.			75	80	65	75		—
Flour,	bbl.	600	650	450	550	600	700	550	750
Gin, Holland,	gall.	80	90	90	125	100	125	90	125
Country,	——	36	40	43	45	40	50	35	40
Iron,	ton		10000	11000	12000		—	11200	12500
Lard,	lb.	10	12	7	8	7	9	10	
Lime,	cask	150	200	225	250		—		200
Molasses,	gall.	33	40	35	40	35		38	40
Powder, Amer.	keg		—	500	800		—	550	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	90	100	80	100	90	100	150	175
West India,	——	70	75	70	80	75	85	75	100
New England,	——		40	42½	45	40	45	40	45
Rice,	cwt.	337	350	400	450	500		400	450
Shot,	——		—	1100	1200		—	950	1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	50		90	100	65	75	75	
Turk's Island,	——		55	70	80	60			—
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1000	800	1150	900	1250	900	1300
Loaf,	lb.		—	17	19	18	20	15	23
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	——		—	150	175		—	150	163
Hyson,	——		—	120	120		—		—
Young Hyson,	——		—		—		—	100	120
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	450	400	550		—	500	1250
Tallow,	lb.	9	10	7	8	12	13		—
Wheat,	bush.		—	90	100		—	75	100
Whiskey,	gall.	33	35	35	40	35	40	30	32
Wine, Madeira,	——		—	250	400		—	250	400
Teneriffe,	——		—	125	150	160	175		—
Sherry,	——		—		—	200	225		—
Port,	——		—	200	325		—		—
Malaga,	——		—		80		—		—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

To former Customers and others.

WE have now in operation that well known Grist and Merchant Mill, formerly the property of David Faucett, deceased, and are doing pretty good business, but hope to do much better as we advance the repairs. The burrs are in excellent order, and new country and merchant cloths.

We shall also have in readiness to do business by the middle of October, a first rate

COTTON GIN,

working sixty-eight saws, and a Screw Press on the best approved plan. We have no doubt of doing business in the best and most speedy manner, from the superior construction and number of saws in the Gin, together with the water force propelling it.

We intend to pick and pack for the twelfth all market cotton—family cotton brought all at once for the tenth—and in parcels for the eighth. Ropes and bagging will be furnished at cost. The difference between the eighth and twelfth will pay the expense of hauling eight or ten miles. In point of care, the utmost reliance may be placed; our customers are assured that the attention of one or both the subscribers will be constantly paid.

Willie Shaw,
Ira Ellis.

Aug. 30. 89—4w

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favours, takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to keep a House of Entertainment in Greensborough, N. C. at the sign of the Plow; and having declined the mercantile business, his whole attention will be devoted to his house, which is supplied with the best the country affords; his stables are supplied with provender of every kind for horses, and a steady attentive hostler; and he pledges himself to give due attention to all who may favour him with a call.

Jacob Hubbard.

Greensborough, Guilford county, N. C.
August 30. 89—3m

Valuable Lands and Mills FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, a valuable tract of land, containing two hundred and fifty acres, on which is a Grist Mill with two pair of stones, and a Saw Mill, situated in the upper part of this county. In the absence of the subscriber, the land will be shown by Thomas Holt, or Marmaduke Thompson.

Archibald M. Holt.

Orange county, July 5th. 81—tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th inst. without a fault, a negro man named DAVE, about thirty-two years of age, is about five feet seven or eight inches high, slender made, yellow complexion, down look when spoken to, speaks not very quick when spoken to; has not got very good eyes, on account of having wild hairs in them at times. It is probable Dave will try to pass for a free man; he has travelled a good deal with the wagon in different parts of this state and Virginia, and don't lack for want of sense. I have been told that he has gone to Virginia to see his father; and that his father lives on Maherrin, Va. near Golston's bridge. His father, I have also been told, is of Indian descent, and is a free man; his name is said to be Kinchen Tucker; and he will no doubt conceal him should Dave get there. When he went away he had good clothes, and dressed equal to any servant; he had a new fur hat on, and forty or fifty dollars in cash, about forty of which was in specie. I purchased him of a Mr. Ross Hutcheson, living within six miles of me, a man who raised him. I will give the above reward if taken out of the state, and if taken in the state twenty-five dollars if put in any jail so that I can get him again. Should said negro man Dave be taken up information can be given me by letter, addressed to Hillsborough, or to Pleasant Grove, Orange county, N. C.

John B. Vincent.

Aug. 23. 88—4wp

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

Charles L. Cooley & Co.

HAVING commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in the room directly above the Hillsborough Book-Store, design carrying it on in all its various branches. Having on hand, and intending to keep a constant supply of the best materials, and to have their work done in the best manner and at the shortest notice, they hope they shall be able to please those who may favour them with their custom. Those disposed to make trial of their work are invited to call.

Aug. 1. 85—

COTTON GINS

FOR SALE.

I HAVE received from Mecklenburg a load of Cotton Gins, made by *Wm. T. Alexander*, who, as a Gin maker, ranks amongst the first in the state. Some of his Gins are in operation in this county, and are highly commended. A constant supply will be kept throughout the year.

D. Yarbrough.

May 23. 75—

SADDLERY.

JAMES B. M'DADE & CO.

INFORM the public that they have now on hand a large and splendid assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Horsemen's Caps, &c.

which they will sell very low for Cash, or will take in exchange, Beef Cattle, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Tow Linen, Flax Linen, Sewing Thread, Shoe Thread, Plank, Shingles, Bees Wax, and other saleable produce. They will also take good notes or judgments in payment; or give a credit of three or six months to those whose punctuality can be relied on. They are determined that their work shall be well executed, in the most fashionable and substantial manner, out of the best materials; which they hope will secure to them a liberal portion of public patronage.

☞ All those indebted to them are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by cash or note.

Hillsborough, 12th July. 82—

PROPOSALS

For publishing, weekly, in the town of Fayetteville,

A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER,

TO BE CALLED THE

North Carolina Telegraph,

CONDUCTED BY

REV. ROBERT H. MORRISON, A. M.

The importance of perodica publications has long been felt and acknowledged. By them intelligence is diffused, error corrected, prejudice removed, vice restrained, and virtue cherished, to an extent worthy of regard. As men feel a deep interest in whatever relates to their political rights and temporal prosperity, vehicles of wordly news have, in all civilized countries, been sought with eagerness and supported with liberality.

But as the claims of Jehovah, the interests of the Soul, and the solemnities of Eternity, far surpass in magnitude all other things, it is reasonable to expect that religious publications would rise up, gaining patronage among men and exerting a beneficial influence in forming their characters. Happily, the present age is beginning to answer this expectation by a growing anxiety for religious knowledge, and a lovely display of benevolent enterprise. We live at a time when plans for public good are boldly conceived and fearlessly executed. To bless others is becoming the ambition of the highest and the recompense of the lowest. To stop the growth of human misery by opposing the march of human corruption, is now attempted in almost every land. To carry "far as the curse is found" the tidings of peace and the means of purity, unites the strength of a thousand hands, and engages the prayers of ten thousand hearts.

These efforts are not without success. The cause of truth prospers. The kingdom of righteousness advances. The works of darkness give way, and unnumbered triumphs of the gospel promise the approach of better times. But the work is only begun. Millions of the human family are yet covered with darkness, guilt, and pollution. Thousands in our own country know nothing of the way of life.

To Christians the cry for help must be raised. They are the honored instruments by which Christ will set up his kingdom in the world. His standard they are privileged and required to follow, and to do so without dismay, and fight under it without defeat, they must act *in concert*. To secure this they must know their relative strength and movements. In a well-organized army there are watchmen to look out for danger, and messengers to report the acts of each division, and the success of every attempt; so, in the host of the Lord there must be heralds to bear tidings of what is doing, and sentinels to guard against hostile invasions. The army of Christ is not drawn up in one field of battle. It is scattered over the whole earth. Hence the necessity and usefulness of religious papers, by which Christians in every country may know what is effected, what remains to be done, and how to co-operate with each other in doing it. There is no other way in which to make known the wants of every section of the Church, and to insure concentrated and vigorous exertions among the friends of Zion. Accordingly, in all parts of the church, and among all denominations of Christians, such publications are rapidly multiplying and cheerfully supported.

North-Carolina, containing a population of more than six hundred thousand, and many flourishing churches, has *not one such paper*. Why this lamentable deficiency? No state in the union of equal importance and respectability but supports one or more.

The experiment is now to be made, whether the people of our state are willing to patronize such a publication. That they are richly able none will pretend to deny.

The editor of the TELEGRAPH will use every exertion to make it a faithful Journal of religious intelligence, and an impartial advocate of christian doctrine and vital piety. He will have before him a choice selection of the best papers and magazines in this country, and some of the ablest foreign journals, from which he hopes at all times to be able to present an interesting abstract of useful information. He will also be aided by original communications from some of the most distinguished gentleman in this state.

As learning and religion adorn and promote each other, and cannot be separated without mutilating both, the columns of the Telegraph will be filled in part with select literary pieces, designed to increase the knowledge and gratify the taste of all its readers. And as Christians owe many of their dearest privileges to the admirable constitution of our wise and happy government, and are deeply interested in its prosperity, a faithful detail of political events, domestic and foreign, will at all times be given.

Appropriate remarks on Agricultural Improvements and Domestic Economy will occasionally be inserted.

And "last, but not least," the improvement, dignity and usefulness of the Female Sex will find in the Telegraph a willing and sincere advocate.

The paper will be large, neatly printed, and with the best type. No advertisements will be admitted.

The first number be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

☞ Price Three dollars a year or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid in advance.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1825.

*** *Subscriptions received at this office.*

Alexander Harrison & Co.

on Queen Street,

OFFER FOR SALE

Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig Harness, Wagon Geer, BOOTS, SHOES,

and every article in their line, for cash, or on a short credit: and will receive in payment Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain, Plank or any kind of Produce.

Feb. 12, 1824. tf—

Cash for Flax Seed.

80 CENTS will be given for Flax Seed, delivered at the Old Tilt Hammer, or at the store of J. P. Seed & Co.

S. S. Claytor & Co.

July 15 88—tf

United States and Georgia.

Executive Department, Georgia,
Milledgeville, 7th Aug. 1825.

SIR:—The letter of the secretary of War of the 18th May, introducing to this government Maj. Gen. Gaines and Major Andrews, as agents of the United States, to inquire into the causes of the late Indian disturbances—to adjust the differences subsisting between the Indians, and to inquire into the conduct of the agent for Indian affairs, recommending them as officers distinguished for ability, prudence and discretion. They were received and treated accordingly.—With the conduct of the one, you have been already made acquainted—with that of the other it remains for me to place you in possession.

In the several conferences held with Gen. Gaines on his first arrival I received repeated assurances from him of friendly dispositions, of upright intentions, of freedom from all kind of bias or prejudice which could mislead his judgment, or influence his decisions on any of the topics which, in the execution of his trust, might present themselves for discussion. Relying implicitly on the sincerity of these declarations, I began with regarding Gen. Gaines as an honorable and disinterested arbiter between the United States, Georgia, and the Indians, and so continued to regard him until a short time before his insulting letter of the 10th ult. was received at this department. It was impossible for this government not to repel that insult with indignation. The chief magistrate in his official message to the legislature had stated explicitly that M'Intosh and his chiefs had given their consent to the survey, and in support of this statement the letters of M'Intosh were exhibited, with his name subscribed in his own hand, of which Gen. Gaines had full information. Nevertheless the certificate of an Indian chief who had deserted from the M'Intosh party, and of a white man of whom Gen. Gaines himself does not pretend to know any thing, is procured to discredit the statement of the governor, and to exhibit him before the public as the dupe of the vilest and shallowest imposture; and in his solicitude to accomplish this he forgets that it is the consent given by M'Intosh and his chiefs to the survey which, on the information of the agent, you have taken for granted to be the sole cause of all the disturbances in the nation, and upon which you have recently issued the most offensive orders to this government connected with that survey, and in your last one even denounced military vengeance against those who shall attempt to carry it into execution. When Gen. Gaines is rebuked in the mildest language which the unprovoked insult would admit of, he presents himself again before the public in a letter indulging in most intemperate abuse of all the constituted authorities of a sovereign state, and of the great body of its people, and which he causes to be published almost a week before it was received at this department.

With regard to the first letter of general Gaines' to which I have called your attention, he does not seem to have been content with addressing a letter so very exceptionable to the head of this government—He assumes the authority to order its publication, on the allegation of some pretended and undefined malicious falsehoods in circulation, and which he makes the foundation of an appeal to the public—an appeal more censurable than that for which the gallant and meritorious Porter is now answering before a court martial assembled by your order, inasmuch as the latter only defends himself against inculpatory charges made by his own government, whilst the former, who was bound by equal respect to this government, does not pretend that any charges of any kind had been preferred by it against him. It is in this letter too that general Gaines has fallen into the shocking extravagance of asserting what nobody can believe, that the M'Intosh party which made the treaty, constituted but a fiftieth part of the nation; and it was in the same letter made known officially to this government that he had happily concluded a pacification of the Indians when at that moment he was as remote from the pacification as he ever had been, of which fact I have even within the passing hour received the most incontestible evidence.

With regard to the second letter, of the 28th ult. which now that I am writing has for the first time been put into my hands, and almost a week after its publication, I have to remark, that the history of diplomacy will not furnish a parallel, so marked with indiscretion, intemperance, deliberate disrespect, and the outrage of all decency. Gen. Gaines forgets as well what he owes to his own government as to this. His duty to you required him to show respect to this government in all his intercourse with it. If in that intercourse he had found himself wronged or aggrieved by the authorities here, it was not allowed him to take the redress into his own hands; upon representation to you, you were competent to decide the nature and the extent of the injury he had received, and of the redress most suitable to it. He would not confide the exercise of this privilege to you, no doubt questioning your fitness or discretion for such matters, but chose to rely on his own dexterity and prowess. He writes among other things of the "malignant villany" which has been practised on the credulity of many of the good citizens of Georgia and other states in reference to the Indians and the treaty. A charge so vague cannot be easily understood, much less distinctly answered. Presupposing it to be directed against the authorities of this state and to be in all respects true, who made General Gaines a judge to pass this condemnatory sentence on the conduct of those authorities? It had been understood that you had reserved to yourself this power, and that Gen. Gaines was here only as your agent to collect the evidences upon which that power was to be exercised.

He proceeds to make another reference to the certificate of the Indian chief and the white man; reiterates the expression of unlimited confidence in the veracity of Marshall, eulogizes him as among the most worthy of "the little treaty making party," and comes again to the conclusion that the chief magistrate of Georgia and others are not to be credited against the certificate of such respectable personages. Within this hour I have received the testimony of the friendly chiefs of the friendly party voluntarily given "that the statement of Joe Marshall to Gen. Gaines is false," and I enclose you the certificate of my express, a man of the fairest character and undoubted veracity, to satisfy you that Marshall has added falsehood to treachery. In this part of his letter he takes occasion to manifest his resentment towards the friends of M'Intosh; he calls them "the little treaty making party," then again "the vassal chiefs of M'Intosh," and questions their right to give permission to make the survey. What a dispassionate and impartial umpire is this General Gaines! One would have supposed that, consulting the magnanimity of a soldier, if he departed from the line of neutrality at all he would be found at the head of the weaker, the innocent and injured party. But the general, consulting the better part of valor and counting the odds against him as fifty to one, throws himself into the ranks of the stronger party, and thus commends himself again to you for the discretion which you had given him in advance.

The general is correct in one of his positions, and being in the right himself, he puts you in the wrong, and so conspicuously that you stand on the insulated eminence an almost solitary advocate for making and breaking treaties at pleasure. General Gaines says, "the treaty, no matter how procured, had become a law of the land," &c. &c. He had said to the council at Broken Arrow that the treaty could not be annulled, and must be carried into effect, &c. &c. This is good sense. The day before yesterday I received your letter, in which you say Gen. Gaines having informed you that the treaty having been obtained by intrigue and treachery, it will be referred to congress for re-consideration. General Gaines tells the Indians that no treaty has ever yet been annulled. You say this treaty shall be an exception to all others; and upon the information received from Gen. Gaines.

Gen. Gaines proceeds to manifest his respect and complaisance for the chief magistrate of a sovereign state, by informing him that "he has been greatly deceived by persons in whose honour he placed reliance, but who were unworthy of his confidence, thus taking upon himself the responsibility to decide for the chief magistrate one of the most delicate of all questions connected with government and sovereignty, viz. the question who are worthy of trust, and who among the public servants are or are not entitled to his confidence. In a litle time, sir, with your countenance and encouragement, General Gaines would have dictated the appointments to office in this state, and may be, the least hesitancy or repugnance to comply with such dictation, would be subdued by a parade of United States troops.

After quoting a maxim, that "the king can do no wrong," and expatiating on the moral excellence of truth, and her indiscriminate habitation at the palace and the cottage, the plough and the bureau of state, with the wanderers of the wilderness and the honest but unfortunate debtors; of all which I cannot for the life of me understand the application; much less the farrago which follows about some body regarding money a *little more* and truth a little less, condition of despised poverty and luxuries of plundered wealth, &c. &c. which is equally unintelligible.

Gen. Gaines is scarcely more distinct and intelligible when in passing a meagre compliment to a portion of the citizens of Georgia, he professes to "rely on the wisdom, justice and patriotism of at least nine-tenths of those with whom he has the pleasure of an acquaintance," many of whom are cultivators of the land: and then again that "the cultivators are the *adamantine pillars* of the union against which the angry vapouring, paper squibs of *the little* and *the great demagogues* of all countries may continue to be hurled for hundreds of centuries "without endangering the noble edifice" &c. &c. All of which may be intended to convey some meaning and admit of ready explanation by General Gaines, but which, I assure you sir, is altogether above my comprehension.

The general soon becomes a little more explicit, when he says "there is in Georgia a small number of men who, like the "Holy Alliance," profess to employ themselves in the laudable work of enlightening and governing all other classes of the community, but whose labors consist of vain and daring efforts to prove that truth is to be found only with the party to which themselves respectively belong, and that all others go wrong."—Party, Sir—An agent representing the government of the United States before the government of Georgia, addressing to the chief magistrate of the state an official paper in which, discanting on the state of parties, the writer places himself by the side of the one party, and fulminates a denunciation against the other. Pray, sir, suffer me to ask if Maj. Gen. Gaines received special instructions at your hands so to deport himself, to pry into the state of parties, to find out the relative srength of them, to place himself on the side of the strongest, giving to it aid, countenance and co-operation, and from this strong hold to issue insolent anathemas against the other, through the governor of this state; thus directly intermedling in our local politics and availing himself of our unhappy divisions to make the exasperations of party yet more bitter. Gen. Gaines will not permit us to mistake him. He proceeds to call the particular party to which he is opposed, the "one-sided enlightening class;" in another place he calls them "the small class." The opportunities of Gen. Gaines to inform himself of the state of parties in Georgia have been no doubt much better than mine, which have indeed been very limited, but I have more generally heard from men better informed that the relative strength of parties was somewhat different from the General's estimate of it; he seems to have adopted the same rule of enumeration, under the same optical delusion as in measuring the strength of the Indian parties and to have arrived at the very gratifying conclusion that the numerical strength was in the proportion of 50 to 1—undoubtedly a very incorrect statement.

This officer took umbrage at my request to permit the commissioners on the part of the state to act in friendly concert with him in making his investigation for the discovery of truth: why he did so I cannot conjecture. This however was passed by without notice, it was his subsequent refusal to admit them to a participation of the councils in matters involving interests of Georgia. His indiscretion in declaring before the council at Broken Arrow, that if the congregated world were to contradict the chief Yoholo, he would not believe it, has been already noticed in the letter which I last had the honor to address to you. It is upon the authority of this chief of Hambly represented to be one of the infamous of men and of the agent of Indian affairs, that you have come to the conclusion to return the treaty to congress for revision, it having been procured by intrigue and treachery.

Gen. Gaines is reported to me to have said in the presence of one of the commisioners on the part of the state, that if twenty-three states out of twenty-four were to pronounce the agent guilty he would not believe them.

Gen. Gaines has been guilty of the childish indiscretion of threatening to cut of the heads or ears of the citizens of Georgia who happened to offend him, as if you had given him his sword for this special service. But indeed sir, it is high time to dismiss the subject of this officer.

In maintaining correspondence with the government of the United States, I have not permitted any false considerations of dignity or any false estimate of forms and ceremonies which usually govern diplomatic intercourse between states to interpose the least difficulty: so far from it I have cheerfully descended to the level of every thing which it pleased you to employ at any time as your representative or organ, from the clerks of your bureaus, up to your Major General by Brevet, and have acted and treated with them as equals.

In the deportment of some of these I have experienced arrogance, self-sufficiency, a haughty and contemptuous carriage, and a most insulting interference with our local politics, and these characteristics not exhibited to one but to all of the constituted authorities of the state. Now sir, suffer me in conclusion to ask if these things have been done in virtue of your instructions impressed or impiled or by the authority of any warrant from you whatsoever, and if not so done, whether you will sanction and adopt them as your own and thus hold yourself responsible to the government of Georgia.

Be persuaded, sir, that whenever hereafter you shall think proper, not deceiving yourselves or us, to send gentlemen to represent you before this government of the character given to those by the letter of the secretary of war, of the 18th May, they will be respected as officers of the general government would be by the most friendly states of the union.

With great consideration.

G. M. TROUP.

The President of the United States.

CERTIFICATE.

I was employed by his excellency governor Troup, as bearer of an express to gen. Wm. McIntosh, requesting his assent, and that of the chiefs, to the survey of the land of Georgia, lately ceded at the Indian Springs. After proceeding into the nation, Joseph Marshall and William Edwards accompanied me to McIntosh's house. After delivering the express to McIntosh I was informed by McIntosh that he had called a meeting of the chiefs on the following Sunday, which was the 10th of April. Marshall and Edwards were both present when this conversation took place. Marshall informed me, (acting as interpreter,) that when the chiefs were convened and their wishes consulted, that general McIntosh would advise the governor of it; and observed to me in the presence of McIntosh, that he himself had no objection to the survey of the land, and that it would be an advantage to the Indians for the land to be surveyed, for they could then dispose of a great deal of their provisions to them, and that after the present crop was made, they could sell out their improvements and be ready next spring to set out to the new country. Marshall informed me at the time, that McIntosh requested him to stay to the talk, but he said it was not necessary, as his consent was then given.

Marshall and Edwards and myself set off together, and several times during our journey, Marshall manifested his entire approbation of the measure of surveying the land, and observed that he had no doubt, but that the chiefs would assent to the survey when they met, which would be on the 10th of April. JESSE PROSSER.

Milledgeville, 2d August 1825.

Communicated for publication by gen Gaines.

HEAD QUARTERS

Eastern Department,
Indian Springs, August 16th, 1825.

SIR—I have received your excellency's letter of the 6th, post marked "Milledgeville 8th August" acknowledging the publication of a letter from me, the original of which you say you had not received. To this I have only to say that it was forwarded in due time. It is doubtless known to you that yours of the 17th July, was published as it is presumed, by your authority, in a newspaper before I replied to it—You could not therefore feel much "surprise" at the publication of my reply. I had seen with regret that for a U. States' officer to write to you, was in fact to write for the newspapers, and that to differ from you in opinion was to be denounced as an offender. Since this was apparent to me, that is since the receipt of yours of the 17th July, I have been well aware of the tax which our little differences of opinion would impose upon me—a tax which conscious innocence suffers under the groundless imputation of guilt. I was not therefore much surprised at the gross misrepresentations of your *dedimus potestatem* commissioners, nor at the concluding paragraph of yours of the 6th, wherein you say "I have lost no time to direct you to forbear further intercourse with this government." These expressions like others contained in some of your previous letters (but of which I took no notice) wherein you speak of my using the militia against Georgia, &c. &c. appear to evince a very high degree of that prejudice, *and inflated pride of office*, which might well be expected to prompt some little European despot "to feel power and forget right." Were you some little German Prince for example, (the most self-important and overbearing of all the crowned tribe,) and I a Turk, it would in that case excite no surprise that the little German Prince should address the Turk as you have more than once addressed me; and after freely indulging in words of "learned strength and thundering sound," conclude with the expressions above quoted, viz: "*I have lost no time to direct you to forbear further intercourse with this government.*"

But I am not a Turk, nor are you a Prince! I am a plain native of Virginia, and an adopted citizen of Tennessee. I am an officer of the United States, of which Georgia is an honored and an honorable member—my lawful public duties have called me into this state; where, yielding due homage to her laws, and those of the United States, I find myself possessed of ample privileges which depend not upon the whim or caprice of any individual—no, not even the governor! with whose correspondence I confess to you, sir, I have not been so much delighted or instructed, as individually to wish for its continuance. But however unprofitable your correspondence may be to me individually, yet the respect due to the office you fill, will not permit me to yield to the non-intercourse which you have without authority presumed to "direct." On the contrary, sir, I have the right as a citizen, and the additional right as a public functionary, to address you: and should my official duty require that I should at any time address the executive of this state, personally, or by letter, I shall not fail to do that duty with the respect due to the office and the state over which you preside. In this state, as in all others of the United States that I have visited, I am gratified to find *men* and *patriots*, and the descendants of *men* and *patriots*, who fought and bled for the independence of our country: and who in September, 1787, in the first paragraph of a rare and very interesting work which I would recommend to your attention, united with the patriots of other states in saying —"We the people of the United States in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves, and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America." Among such men I cannot feel myself as a stranger in a foreign land! Many of these men I am assured will do me the justice to believe that the United States' soldier, whose respectful communications of June and July last you answered with official arrogance, would cheerfully seize upon any proper occasion to throw himself between them and the fire of an invading foe; to save from harm the humblest citizen of the state. My military command has alternately within a few years past, extended to every state and territory of the republic. I have at different times been honored with the acquaintance and occasional correspondence of more than twenty of the state and territorial governors, from neither of whom except yourself and one other, have I ever received any expression other than of the most dignified, amicable, and polite kind. I have addressed one and all of them, and you, in the same heart-felt terms of that respect, which naturally flows from an habitual devotion to the beloved institutions of our common country, no feature of which is in my estimation so valuable as that which secures the just rights and privileges of the individual states: rights and privileges defined by the constitution, and known laws, and not such as depend upon the prejudice and passion of a few individuals: rights and privileges to promote which is to promote the interest and honor of the union. With these impressions I have approached the state authorities, not as *foreign Princes*, but as brethren of one great political family, whose fair fame has already attracted the admiration of every civilized country, and whose example has led to the establishment of liberty in South America, and promises to aid in its final extension and permanent establishment throughout every nation of the world. Such institutions should not be sported with. A public officer resolved to act the part of a *bold* man, when he has lost the character of a wise one, may sometimes perhaps, innocently amuse himself in attempts to pass off the turbulence of his thundering words for *force* and the frenzy of his party zeal for *fire;* but when he thus writes himself into a great passion about nothing, and when he permits himself to utter threats in the face of such institutions, and gravely appeals to his comrades and "co-workers" and says unto them "having exhausted the argument we will stand by our arms;" we (the people) involuntarily call to mind the ludicrous idea of licentiousness personified in the act of "tweaking justice by the nose and the babe beating the nurse" —and it becomes a grave question to determine whether to smile or be serious at such eccentricities.

Wishing your excellency health and respect, I have the honor to be.

EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES.
Maj. Gen Comd'g.

To his Excellency GEORGE M. TROUP,
Governor of Georgia.

We have seen with some surprise the charge in the Richmond Enquirer, that "Georgia has been put off for 22 years (in the benefits she anticipated from the treaty of 1802) under the plea, on the part of the United States, that the Indian titles could not "be peaceably obtained on reasonably terms." The article in which this charge appears has been copied into several papers without explanation or correction. It is, however, untrue, and to place the matter in its true light, we have copied the following extract from a report of Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Monroe on the subject, bearing date March 29th, 1825.

Southern Patriot.

"In fulfilment of the stipulation of the 4th article with Georgia, there has been held seven treaties with the Creeks and Cherokees, of which five were with the former—two of which were previous to the late war with Great Britain, in 1812, and three since. By the two preceding the declaration of war, there were ceded to Georgia 2,713 890 acres; and by the three latter, 11,735,590 acres; making together 11,748,690 acres. With the Cherokees, there have been held two treaties, both since the late war, by which Georgia has acquired 995, 310 acres, which, added to that acquired by treaties with the Creek nation, makes 15,744,000 acres, that have been ceded to Georgia since the date of the convention in fulfilment of the stipulation."

"In acquiring these cessions for the state of Georgia, the United States have expended $958,954 90; to which should be added the value of 995,310 acres which were given in exchange with the Cherokees to Georgia, by the treaties of 1817 and 1819, which lands, estimated at the minimum of the public lands, would make $1,244,137 50. If to these we add the sum of $1,250,000 paid to Georgia under the Convention, and 4,282 151 dolls. 12½ paid to the Yazoo claimants, it will be found that the United States, have already paid, under the Convention, 7,735 243 dolls. 62½ which does not include any portion of the expense of the Creek war, by which upwards of *seven millions of acres* were acquired to the state of Georgia."

"The United States have ever been solicitous to fulfil, at the earliest period, the obligation of the convention, by the extinguishment of the Indian titles within the limits of Georgia; a most satisfactory proof of which may be found in the number of treaties which have been held for that purpose, the quantity of lands which have been acquired and the price paid. In fact, such has been the solicitude of the government, that but little regard has been had to the price, whenever it has been found possible to obtain a cession of lands to the state. The price given has far exceeded that which has ever been given in other purchases from the Indians.

"I feel satisfied that it may be asserted with confidence, that no opportunity of extinguishing the Indian title 'on reasonable terms,' has been neglected to be embraced by the United States."

From the Lexington (Kentucky) Reporter.

We are confident that there cannot be found in the annals of party violence and animosity in this country, a more atrocious act than was committed here on the last day of the late election. It was characterized by a deliberate and diabolical malignity, which utterly precludes the excuse, which some seem disposed to make, of trick and thoughtlessness. How many, or who were the actors in it, is not ascertained, but we trust will be, and their names held up to the abhorrence and indignation of mankind. That a very considerable number were privy and consenting to it, and, so far *particeps criminis*, is however well known—but for the act itself. It having been manifest after the second day of the election, that the constitutional ticket would succeed by a considerable majority, and it being known that a large quantity of liquor was making into toddy and punch, to regale the friends of the successful candidates after the election, as is usual in this country, a scheme was got up, and some agent or agents engaged to procure a large quantity of *emetic tartar* (accounts vary from half a pound to two pounds) and infused into the barrels of liquor standing open and exposed. The miscreants completely succeeded —and the lives of from five hundred to one thousand citizens were thus jeopardized! Even at the very moment when the infernal scheme was operating on hundreds and producing nausea, vomiting, and cramp of stomach, threatening the most serious consequences, they were enjoying the scene with a pleasure more befitting demons than men It is not known that it has yet proved fatal to any one of the great number who partook of the liquor, but many are yet feeling its effects, and it may be considered providential should no death occur. We have said that it was premeditated, and we say so, because we are well assured, that a person was employed to calculate as to the probable number of persons who would partake of the liquor, and how many grains might be allowed to each person, without producing death! Thus were the lives of our fellow citizens placed on a footing with those of the unhappy victims of British military despotism, where the surgeon is made to feel the pulse of the sufferer, from time to time, to ascertain how far the torture of flagellation may be carried, without producing death. A course of legal investigation has been instituted to detect the authors of this malicious party trick, and one or two individuals supposed to have been concerned, are in custody, or on bail and others we understand have absconded.

NOTICE.

ON the 20th day of September next, at the dwelling house of the late John Flintham, I shall expose to public sale the personal estate of James Flintham, deceased, consisting of three negro slaves and other property. A credit of nine months will be given.

Thos. Holden, *Adm'r.*

Aug. 26. 89—3w

NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATION of the estate of James Flintham, deceased, has been granted to the subscriber by Orange county court at August term 1825, creditors are desired to exhibit their demands against the said estate within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment.

Thos. Holden, *Adm'r.*

Aug. 26. 89—3w

NOTICE.

AT the last county court of Orange, letters of administration were granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Flintham, deceased; I shall therefore, on the 21st day of September next, at the dwelling house of the said deceased, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of nine months, all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, also the crop on hand.

All persons having claims against the estate must present them within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to the same must make immediate payment.

Thos. Jeff. Faddis, *Adm'r.*

Aug. 30. 89—3w

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1825.

Thomas D. Watts v. *Harrison Trice.* } Original attachment, levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that the pendency of this suit be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the defendant appear at our next court, to be held on the fourth Monday of November next, at the court house in Hillsborough, and plead or replevy, that judgment final will be entered against him.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 37½ 89—3m

FLAX SEED.

THE subscriber will give Eighty Cents cash per bushel for Flax Seed, delivered at his mill, or at the store of David Yarborough or Wm. Kirkland & Son.

William Pickett.

Aug. 1. 85—tf

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, September 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Augusta, Georgia, to his friend in this place, dated 22d Aug. 1825.

"Our political atmosphere has been dreadfully agitated of late by our omnipotent governor and his blind adherents. Since the letter from the department of war to his excellency, and instructions to general Gaines, however, they have been more moderate, or rather more silent. Whether the governor will *suspend all communication* between himself and the war department *is not yet known.* Various opinions are entertained here of his excellency. Some think him *moon stricken*, some *brandy stricken*, and others think him the most prodigious man that ever lived. Some of his adherents (for they cannot be his friends) have induced some of the unmformed class of people to believe that he is the only man among us who regards the rights of Georgia; and that chief justice Marshall, and the whole of the officers of the general government, are Clark men, and opposed to Troup and Georgia. But I hope there is still good sense enough in the state to save us from his madcap policy and treasonable doctrines, after the expiration of his present administration, and that the people will dismiss him, and send his name down in our history, with the memory of Aaron Burr and the Hartford Convention.

"The contest for the gubernatorial election will be severe: but I feel a confident hope that Clark will be elected, and tranquility and respectability will be restored to our executive councils."

Useful Invention.—Mr. Lewis Laysard, an ingenious machanic of Halifax, in this state, has recently invented a machine, on the lever principle, for packing cotton into square bales, which will doubtless prove of incalculable advantage to the cotton growing states. The simplicity of its structure and the immense power derived from the lever, will be duly appreciated when it is known that "from 450 to 500 pounds, of cotton can be pressed into five yards of 42 inch bagging," and that "two hands can with great ease pack from eight to twelve bales in one day"—the machine occupying a space sixteen feet by three, and the price for erecting it being only fifty dollars, the materials being furnished.

Free Press.

Caution.—At a shooting match at Mr. John Barringer's in the north-east part of Cabarrus county, the other day, where a crowd had collected, in the midst of whom a man by the name of Troutman was fixing the flint of his gun, the gun was prematurely fired, the charge of which entered the back of Mr. Leonard Phifer, near the shoulder, and came out at the breast.

Instances have so frequently occurred, of fatal accidents happening from the careless use of guns, that it is astonishing people are not more careful in handling those dangerous weapons.

Mr. Phifer, we understand, is since dead. *West. Caro.*

We are informed, by a correspondent in Lincolnton, that another set of tools for making counterfeit coin, has lately been found in a house occupied by Mrs. Abram Collins; the tools appear to have been lately used. Abram Collins has, for two years, been in Lincoln jail. It appears they were saving the tools for him when he gets out, which will be in October next.—*Ib.*

Fayetteville, August 18.

One of our enterprising merchants, Duncan Thomson, esq. has now on the stocks, at his boat yard below the Clarendon bridge, a steam boat intended to navigate the Cape Fear river, between this place and Wilmington, so soon as the term of the exclusive privilege granted to the steam boat company shall have expired (1st of January, 1826) Her length of deck is 108 feet, breadth 16½ feet. She will be fitted up for the conveyance of passengers as well as freight. *Observer.*

Important Discovery.—Mr. Frederick A. Mayo, of Richmond, in company with a person lately from the mines in Saxony, after exploring the greater portion of the western part of Virginia, for minerals, have succeeded in discovering a copper and tin mine, each of considerable extent, and, as it respects quality, as good as any in Europe; one in Wythe and the other in Grayson county. We are also informed (says the Lynchburg Virginian) that a positive arrangement, in writing, has been entered into between a company of gentlemen in Richmond and the owners of the land, by which the former are to pay the latter (after all expenses are paid) a certain dividend of the nett profits arising from the mines—the company to have the privilege of the land, ore and metals, with the necessary use of timber and water, as long as the persons composing it, or their representatives may require. It is impossible to estimate the immense importance to Virginia and to the United States, of this discovery, if the mines be properly worked, as both of these valuable metals (copper and tin) are used in large quantities throughout the union, in our manufactories, independent of the quantity of copper used for our shipping—and more particularly as we are forced to obtain both articles from Great Britain, under considerable disadvantages. We therefore wish this enterprize all the success it deserves, and that may be reasonably expected to result from it. Our informant also states, that, in the same body of land, a bed of zinc ore was discovered at the same time; and if this be the case, the advantage of the other discovery will be greatly enhanced, as zinc is a metal used to convert copper into brass.—Whether the copper contains any other valuable metal (which is sometimes the case) we are not yet informed. We confine ourselves to the facts stated, of the correctness of which there is no doubt.

Georgia.—It is with great pleasure we learn (says the Augusta Constitutionalist) that Governor Troup has expressed his determination to abstain from any attempt to survey the ceded lands; and there can be no doubt that it will receive universal approbation; for we Georgians are not by any means inclined to a civil war, whatever signs of it certain remote wiseacres may have discerned, through the misty distance.

Artificial Volcano.—The Greensburg Gazette gives an interesting description of the Visuvius of west Pennsylvania. It is a coal mine or mountain near the Monongahela, which has been worked fifty years, during almost the whole of which time a part of the hill has been burning. "Immediately in the main cavity through which the fire and smoke issues, the earth has fallen in to the space formed by the fire, for several yards round. The earth within several feet from the main opening, was so hot as not to permit one to stand long upon the same spot. The aperture extends along the side of the hill 8 or 10 yards, all along which the smoke and heat issue. The fire cannot be seen, although a stick put into the aperture but a few inches, took fire instantaneously. From the bowels of the hill, for forty or fifty years, great quantities of coal have been taken, and it is supposed that the fire was first kindled in one of the pits. The hill being an almost solid mass of coal, it is difficult to conjecture how long it may burn, or what may be the consequences of this internal consumption.

We have received, via Philadelphia, Caracas papers to the 27th July inclusive; and advices have been received from Peru, as late as March 21. An ordinance of Bolivar recognizing the equal privileges of foreigners in Peru, to carry on trade, and equalizing the taxes paid by them, as also of the sudden adjournment of the congress, after vesting in the Dictator almost despotic powers. The reason given for the dissolution are remarkable, and augur badly for the liberties of the country. Its further sittings are declared to be unnecessary, irregular, and inconsistent with the extensive faculties invested in his excellency the liberator; and that having replied to every consultation made by the latter, it has nothing further to which to attend, and is therefore dissolved. Among the powers vested in him, one is the disposition at his own pleasure, of 1,000,000 of dollars for the benefit of the Colombians; and in execution of the trust, he has given 20,000 to the well known Mr. Lancaster, to enable him to pursue his free school system with vigour.—*N. Y. American.*

New-York, August 22.

By the Florida, which arrived here on Friday from Rio Janeiro, we learn that much consternation was produced at that place when it was known that Lord Cochrane had departed from Brazil, in the Piranga frigate; it being understood that he went off without leave of the emperor, carrying with him all the money he had levied on the people at Pernambuco, Maranham, &c. and other property to a large amount, Admiral Jewett, who was suspected of being an accessory to this project, had since been arrested.

The last London papers state that the Piranga was repairing at Spithead, for the purpose of returning to Rio, but it was not expected Lord Cochrane would return in her. The seamen had been paid off, with liberty to continue in the service or not.

A St. Thomas paper of August 3d, received at Philadelphia Coffee House, says that the late storm raged with terrible fury, at St. Kitts, St. Martins, Dominica, and Martinique; but that of all the islands, Guadaloupe suffered most severely. At Bassaterre, five hundred houses, and most of the public buildings, were destroyed, and one hundred and fifty dead bodies dug out from under the ruins.

A letter from St. Thomas of same date, states, that we have just learned that all the vessels at Porto Rico have been driven ashore."

Tunnel under the Thames.

Considerable progress has been made in the digging of the tunnel under the Thames. There are to be two archways for carriages, and distinct pathways for foot passengers. The width of the tunnel is to be thirty five feet, its height twenty, and length one thousand and two hundred. Each archway is to have fourteen feet clear width, with frequent communications from one to the other. The depth of the path below the surface of the river is seventy seven feet. The depth of the water in the ship channel is thirty four feet, and besides a bed of several feet of gravel and sand, it is computed there will be a thickness of fifteen feet of solid earth between the crown of the tunnel and the bed of the river. A strong arch of brick work is to be built, as fast as the excavation advances. The clay removed in the excavation of the tunnel is conveyed to a neighbouring field, and there converted into bricks, to be replaced in their new form, in the construction of the arch. The entrances into the tunnel are to be approached by circular decents of easy declivity, not exceeding four feet in a hundred. The archways are to be constantly lighted with gas. The situation of the tunnel is such that no bridge could be permitted there on account of the obstruction it would afford to the navigation of the river. The expense is estimated at 160,000 pounds, a much less sum than would be required for the erection of a bridge. It is expected that it will be finished in three years.

On Monday last, about 5 o'clock in the evening, Col. A. Love, the conductor of the steam mill, while supperintending its operations, in stepping near the pitman wheel, was accidentally thrown off his balance, and struck by the wheel down into the midst of the machinery, and shocking to relate, literally torn to pieces: we are informed by those who saw and assisted in gathering together his mangled remains, that his head was shattered and torn into so many pieces that no individual part of it could be recognized—his arms were torn from his body, and his legs broken in several places—his intestines separated and scatterred about—his heart, liver and bowels being picked up in separate places; and what must have added to the poignancy of the heart rending spectacle, is the circumstance of its happening in the view of his family.—The bereaved wife and children saw without the ability to render assistance, the husband and father literally torn to pieces.

How forcibly does the death of this man, who is said to have been a worthy and respectable citizen, verify the text that "*in the midst of life we are in death.*" Not half a brief hour before he was in eternity, he left the house of the editor of this paper, with the apology that his haste must be excused, as he was in a hurry to look after some business in the mill, and thus he hastened in the possession of health, spirits and the enjoyments of life, to meet the fiat of dispensing providence. All wise Disposer of events, how inscrutible are thy ways. His remains, as well as they could be gathered together, were interred on Tuesday.

Nashville Gazette.

Suspicions—The following is from one of our boatmen, and no time should be lost in endeavors to identify the coach alluded to and ascertain the particulars.

Last night between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, Mr. Watson and myself being on the watch for vessels coming up, and it being very dark, we heard loud shrieks of help! murder! &c. in a female voice. We immediately ran to the spot, near the custom house barge office, pier No. 1, where we saw a coach standing near the battery. On our approach the door of the coach was closed in haste—the driver mounted his seat and set off in a full run. I ordered the driver to stop, but received no answer. We heard at the time the cries of a female in the coach, apparently in great distress. A young lady apparently almost distracted called to us to assist her. Something was forcibly put in her mouth by some person, and afterwards we only heard a faint cry of murder, help, as she was hurried off. We both attempted to stop the horses, but to no effect. They got under a full run, and the driver whipping them severely. We then gave chase, and cried murder! watch! &c. to stop the coach! we were soon joined by a number of citizens, who also gave chase with the same cry, but the coach went too fast for us. We followed them as far as the Park, and not a watchman was to be seen in all the distance. A gentleman saw the coach above Anthony-street in Broadway under the same speed. I heard the voice of a man and apparently another female in the coach, which was one of our hackney coaches, yellow body and a good span of grey horses. The driver appeared to be a middle aged man, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches, not very stout, had on a drab colored box or pea coat, and apparently a white hat.—This morning I called at the police office and gave in substance the above account.

ABRAHAM BANCKER.

New York, Friday forenoon.

Noah's Ad.

The Disappointments of Life.

The present world is a scene of variety. Succession and mutability, hills and valleys, barren wastes and fruitful fields, diversify the works of God. The morning dawn and the noontide brightness are succeeded by the shadows of evening and the darkness of midnight. Maturing summer follows the reviving spring; and hoary-headed winter succeeds the pleasing melancholy of autumn. Equally variable is human life. Our circumstances, our relations, and even our own bodies, are continually changing. But this very diversity exhibits the perfections of Providence, and is designed to educate us for an eternal state. It is easy to perceive, that if every thing were according to our mind: if we experience no cessations of pleasure in this world, we never could be willing to exchange it for another. It is right, therefore, that we should learn from our own observation and experience, by how uncertain a tenure we hold the choicest of earthly blessings. By these means our zeal will be active; our patience become perfect; and we shall be the more ready and willing to depart and be with Christ. Life and health are uncertain. As to our life it is a vapour which appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away. Our health is dependent on so many delicate and combined causes, that we are never safe from disease. What reason then have we to say as we walk the streets, the hour is coming when I shall behold you no more: and when we enter our dwellings, to-say the grave is my home: this apparel which I now lay aside for ever, and this bed on which I rest my weary body, will be by and by chilled with the dampness of death from this sinking frame. "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." In our walks we see many going to their long home, and the mourners going about the streets. We enter the sanctuary, and miss those with whom we once took counsel, and with whom we went to the house of God. Their places know them no more. We enter our dwellings, and those of our own friends, and painful recollections are awakened by the vacant seats they once filled, and by a sight of those books they have read and marked with their own hands. We walk from room to room and sigh for lover and friend. Hast thou, we inquire, put far from me my acquaintance. But in the midst of these very varying scenes, divine grace preserves a balance in the soul. In prosperity it serves to keep us humble; in adversity it sustains our spirits. And while we enjoy its benefits in the life which now is, we are called to look beyond this mutable world to a state of perfect and unchangeable happiness. Death ends our trial and strife, and brings us to that rest which remains for the people of God.

DIED,

On Sunday evening the 28th ultimo, after a few days illness of bilious fever, Mr. JOHN J. S. RUFFIN.

Is there a heart attuned to virtuous feeling, that can with the cold rules of philosophy contemplate the chasm made in society, by the loss of those suddenly cut off in the prime of manhood? Can frail humanity gaze upon the victims of the fell monster, death, and with stoic apathy view the wreck of human nature? No!—death even in its mildest form, with the aspect of lingering disease, is appalling to our feelings; but when with scarce an intimation of his purpose, he robs us of those who have just started in life, it is a calamity which sets at naught the cold dictates of reason. Not a week has elapsed, since the deceased appeared in the glow of health—now, the cold clod of the valley rests on that bosom, that throbbed with every manly feeling. Mr. Ruffin was affable in his manners, frank and generous in his disposition, and in his friendship steadfast and firm. None was more ready than the subject of this notice, when others were sick, to soothe the fretfulness of disease and alleviate the pains of affliction, by kind attentions. None more willing to administer to the necessities of the unfortunate, than he, whose death we now lament. *Register,*

"Man is but a shade, and life a dream."

Of the truth of this, we have had, during the past week, a most melancholy illustration. In our last paper we mentioned the death of Mr. JOHN J. S. RUFFIN, and now it is our mournful task to record the decease of his father, our venerated friend, Mr. WM. RUFFIN.—He died on Tuesday last, after nine days illness, brought on, doubtless, by a fatiguing journey to Virginia, which he had just accomplished.

Our city has lost one of its most valued inhabitants—has been deprived of a citizen, whose private virtues secured the affection, and whose general conduct commanded the respect of every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Mr. Ruffin was a soldier of the revolution, and was present at the capitulation of York-town. When General Lafayette visited Raleigh, he called upon his associate in arms, and when the deceased spoke of the service in which he was engaged in that affair, so honorable to our country, the General, (whose active memory seems to grasp every thing) remembered perfectly every incident, and recounted every particular of the achivement in which they had been connected. Mr. Ruffin possessed talents of the first order, though he was placed in no situation during his residence in this city fairly to develope them. He was a distinguished member of the Virginia legislature, for many years, previous to his removal from that state, of which he was a native. His political information was perhaps surpassed by few, and his memory was a perfect chronicle of events connected with the history of the United States. He was an inflexible republican, and in no breast did the *amor patriæ* glow with more purity and fervor. In addition to the other traits in the character of this excellent man, he was an exemplary Christian, and one of the brightest ornaments of the Methodist Church, of which he was an influential member; and in his dying moments, he bore testimony to the efficacy of that religion which he had so zealously espoused.

It was a singular, and to him and them a truly gratifying circumstance, that his children, some of whom lived in extreme parts of our country, were, at the time of his death, all collected together at his house, and were thus afforded an opportunity of administering to his wants, and receiving the blessing of their beloved and highly revered parent. *Ib.*

VALUABLE.

Household and Kitchen Furniture

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

THE subscriber being about to remove from the town of Hillsborough, will offer for sale, at auction, on Saturday the 30th of July next, a quantity of elegant and valuable furniture, viz. one Mahogany Side Board, one ditto China Press, one walnut China Press, Dining Tables, Beds, Bedsteads, Windsor Chairs, Carpets, Mirrors, Books, &c. together with many other articles.

The terms will be accommodating, and will be made known on the day of sale.

John Van Hook, jr.

June 21. 79—

POSTPONEMENT.

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed till Thursday 29th of September.

J. Van Hook, jr.

FOR SALE.

FOUR or five likely young NEGROES will be sold on good terms for cash. For further particulars apply at this office.

Sept. 6. 90—3w

Northern Leather.

THE subscribers have just received from New York, and intend keeping at all times, a general assortment of NORTHERN LEATHER, to sell on commissions, for cash only.

Turner & Phillips.

Sept. 5. 90—

NEW BOOKS, &c.

JUST received, and for sale at the Hillsborough Book Store, an additional supply of books and stationary; among which are the following: Selwyn's Nisi Prius, with Wheaton's Notes; Blackstone's Commentaries; Peake's Law of Evidence; Taylor's Digest; Paley's Theology; Garnett's Lectures on Female Education; Bennett's Letters; Burton's Lectures; Ewell's Family Physician; Brooke's Gazetteer; Life of Marion; Scott's Infantry Exercise; Family Bibles; Conversations on Chemistry; Mantague's Letters; Dallas's Recollections, Tales for Mothers; Female Quixotism; Madam de Genlis' Memoir; Redwood; Lionel Lincoln; Lady of the Manor; Inheritance; Marriage; Christian Indian; John Bull in America; Grecca Majora; Davidson's Virgil; Pocket Bibles and Testaments; Common Prayer Books; Jay's Prayers; Methodist Hymns; Glass Inkstands; Paint Boxes, of different sizes; Flute Gamets; Easy Lessons for the Piano; Copy Books; Copy Plates; Certificates for meritorious scholars; Black Lead Pencils; Letter and Writing Paper; Blank Drawing Books; Blanks of different kinds. Also a complete assortment of Greek, Latin and English School Books. Additional supplies will be from time to time received.

Books not on hand will be procured at a short notice.

Nathaniel J. Palmer.

Sept. 5. 90—1w

From the Connecticut Mirror.

THE NOSEGAY.

I'll pull a bunch of buds and flowers,
And tie a ribbon round them,
If you'll but think, in your lonely hours,
Of the sweet little girl that bound them.

I'll cut the earliest that put forth
And those that last the longest;
And the bud that boasts the fairest birth,
Shall cling to the stem that's strongest.

I've run about the garden walks
And search'd among the dew, sir;
These fragrant flowers, these tender stalks,
I've pluck'd them all for you, sir,

So here's your bunch of buds and flowers,
And here's the ribbon round them;
And here, to cheer your sadden'd hours,
Is the sweet little girl that bound them.

New Sermons to old Texts.

"Whose findeth a wife, findeth a good thing."

I would not be uncourteous; but this text to me appears full of truth, full of wit, and full of satire. Methinks I see Solomon, not arrayed in his royal robes, sitting on his ivory throne, guarded by three lions, of exquisit sculpture, giving audience to princes, or receiving the august, the charming, and the curious Queen of Sheba; nor in the more easy costume of luxurious repose, his soul attuned to love, and his heart intent on pleasure, which he wore when he repaired to the delightful bowers of "indolence and ease," where he met the beauteous damsel who sung to him, "I am the rose of Sharon and the lilly of the valley;" but I see him sitting in his study, slip-shod, his night-cap pulled over one ear, his keen eye glancing with thought, and a half suppressed smile playing on his lip.

"Whoso *findeth:*" that is a word pregnant with meaning—*findeth*—as if it were a thing not to be obtained by dilligence, not to be gained by a wise exercise of our faculties; it is not he who "chooseth," as if the understanding had any thing to do with it; but he makes it a mere matter of chance, of finding "*a wife.*" Women were plenty enough then, I dare say; perhaps rather superabundant; and a thousand willing yeses, sporting from the glottis to the dentals, waited a chance to pop out to the welcome question; but a "*wife;*" none of your high top-knots, that expend all their husband's earning on their backs; none of your sly, smiling, simpering back-biters, who can "*sha!*" or *wink* away a neighbor's reputation with more pleasure than she sweeps down cobwebs; but one of your neat, kind, affectionate home bodies, who sees that every thing is done in season and done well; who keeps her children clean and tidy, and teaches them from the least to the largest, to behave with modesty and propriety; who mingles the house wife's labour with intellectual improvement; and while she makes home, by her neatness and good nature, a place where her husband delights to sit, renders herself, by the improvement of her mind, a fit governess for her children, and an amiable companion to her spouse. She is not, merely a woman bound to a man, but a *wife;* and whosoever findeth such an one, certainly findeth a good thing.

But there is Dorothy Slow, who sleeps till eight these delightful spring mornings. Her husband is anxious to get to the fields with his hands. "Dorothy, Dorothy! do you know how every thing is put out of sorts, by your loving your pillow so much better than your duty." What then! shall we never marry, least we find a woman only and not a wife? Not so, but permit an old friend to give you a few indications which the experience of 3000 years, since Solomon's time, has pointed out, which may lead you in the right path to find a good wife.

1. Observe that the girl be neat in her dress and person. A slatternly maid, depend on it, will make a slattish wife.

2. Mark that she be affectionate and obedient to her parents, and that she treat elderly people with respect. A girl who neglects the wishes of her parents, and is rude to venerable age, will neglect you, whenever selfish motives shall prompt, however solemn may have been her vows.

3. She should be fond enough of dress to wish to appear well among her companions. This is laudable; but when a fondness for gay things leads to extravagance, beware, your purse will pay for it; she is selfish.

4. An ignorant wife will necessarily be self-willed, or stupid, and however beautiful, will soon cease to interest. Look, therefore, not for beauty, but for correct principles, and an amiable disposition; these combined with industry and intelligence, will wear well, and love will grow as the freshness of youth decays. *Village Record.*

FEMALE EDUCATION.

A young lady may excel in speaking French and Italian; may repeat a few passages from the volume of extracts; play like a professor, and sing like a syren; have her dressing room decorated with her own drawing tables, stands, flower-pots, screens, and cabinets; nay, she may dance like Semphronia herself, and yet we shall insist, that she may have been very badly educated. I am far from meaning to set no value whatever on any or all of these qualifications; they are all of them elegant, and many of them tend to the perfection of a polite education. These things, in their measure and degree, may be done, but there are others which should not be left undone. Many things are becoming, but "one thing is needful." Besides, as the world seems to be fully apprized of the value of whatever tends to embellish life, there is less occasion here to insist on its importance. But though a well bred young lady may lawfully learn most of the fashionable arts: yet, let me ask, does it seem to be the true end of education, to make women of fashion, dancers, singers, players, painters, actresses, sculptors, gliders, varnishers, engravers, and embroiderers!—Most men are commonly destined to some profession, and their minds are consequently turned each to its respective object. Would it not be strange if they were called out to exercise their profession, or to set up their trade, with only a little general knowledge of the trades and professions of all other men, and without any previous definite application to their own peculiar calling? The profession of ladies, to which the bent of their instruction should be turned, is that of daughters, wives, mothers, and mistresses of families. They should be therefore trained with a view to these several conditions, and be furnished with ideas, and principles, and qualifications, and habits, ready to be applied and appropriated, as occasions may demand, to each of these respective situations. Through the arts, which merely embellish life, must claim admiration, when a man of sense comes to marry, it is a companion whom he wants, and not an artist. It is not merely a creature who can paint, and play, and sing, and draw, and dress, and dance; it is a being who can comfort and counsel him; one who can reason and reflect, and feel, and judge, and discourse, and discriminate; one who can assist him in his affairs, lighten his cares, soothe his sorrows, purify his joys, strengthen his principles, and educate his children. Such is the woman, who is fit for a wife, a mother and a mistress of a family. A woman of the former description may occasionally figure in the drawing room, and attract the admiration of the company; but is entirely unfit for a helpmate to man and to "train up a child in the way he should go."

LOW SPIRITS.

There is nothing more mysterious in human nature, than the connection between matter and mind. We are well aware there is nothing of a novel character in this expression; but still, the operation of mind upon the body, under the influence of different feelings, excited by certain associations, depending upon our relation to society, the pursuits of business, domestic employments, or individual friendships must not be neglected by a physician, although he may never be able to prescribe a remedy. Such, indeed, is the constitution of man, and such, too, is his misfortune, that, in possessing the highest intellectual attributes, he is liable to become the subject of care, anxiety, and even of despair, and health is meted out to him in proportion to the developement of sensorial power, and the trials which these faculties have to encounter, by the greater perfection to which they may have been carried by discipline and education.

It is only among the rudest members of common society, that impressions are ever so vivid as to produce death from excessive joy. The father who died by immoderate laughter, when his three sons won the prize at the Olympic games, and the doorkeeper of the American congress, who expired on hearing the glorious news of peace, were men of inferior powers: but, on the other hand, men who have given the most convincing testimony of superior attainments—men whose genious has given them a niche in the temple of fame—who have culled the flowers of literature and strewed them with a liberal hand—men of noble souls and exalted characters, whose hearts were as feeling as they were good, have often become a prey to all those keen annoyances of depressed spirits, which gnaw away the vitals, and make that life—which ought to have been a happy one—a cold and cheerless waste.

A majority of the maladies for which the physician is consulted, in persons of delicate temperaments, have a direct origin in some labor of the mind, which extends its influence to the animal system, and thus the discriminating pathologist may detect, by carefully weighing a train of circumstances, which are all referable to the social state, the origin of nervous debility, local pains, fatal affections of the lungs, and even organtic diseases of the heart. Women are by no means exempted from these peculiar sufferings: indeed the most refined and lovely females are the most frequent subjects of these fatal diseases, which are depending on some hidden secret in the mind; and every rolling year carries with its seasons many hundreds of interesting females, the pale victims of a broken heart. There is no sight to a professional man more melancholy, than to witness the daily progress of these fatal symptoms upon the careworn cheek of an innocent, but disconsolate youth, whose only ill is truly in the mind:—and there is nothing better calculated to induce him to mourn over the imperfection of the healing art, which cannot cure a wounded spirit.

Intellectual refinement, when properly encouraged, and when the sun shines mildly through the little day of life, and all the springs of youthful vigor are kept in balance by an 'elastic spirit bounding to the clouds,' insures both length of days and happiness: but when the world has lost its charms and the flowers no longer yield a rich perfume, when friends are dropping to the grave, and the azure sky is darker each returning day; the slender tenement which held so rich a gem—the rational, immortal soul—withers in the blast of sorrow, and all that could have charmed the eye in symmetry and form dissolves in death for ever.

Where there is great and muscular strength, it is in most instances the chief trait of character; and we look in vain for those peculiar sensibilities which are distinguishing marks of intellectual excellence. Such people are never liable to mental alienation or despondency; strong in themselves, they only yield to those acute febrile or inflammatory diseases which overpower the tension of the animal fibre and bring them suddenly on the bed of sickness. In health, they eat and drink, and sweetly sleep away their grief. Two thirds of mankind, in civilized nations, are of this happy temperament; the class of crying philosophers, therefore, bears no adequate proportion to those who laugh away all care.

Every station in society is attended with certain responsibilities for which the personal character of the individual is held in public pledge; and the never ending perplexities arising out of an extensive acquaintance, when some unforseen misfortune occurs, involving the pride of a lofty spirit, sink it with a woful preponderance to the lowest abyss of misery. One sighs over the memory of a beloved wife; another shuns the world's stare, and grieves for the loss of that wealth which once made him many friends—he learns, too late, the evanescent charms of gilded friendship; and there a sober pensioner of sorrow steals through the silent grove, and, as she seems to gaze on some object in the sky, the falling tears is quick succession roll, and tell a tale of pity—how she is left to nurse a secret that almost bursts her heart.

To such causes, the physician may trace a long catalogue of those chronic affections, which are becoming more and more common in those circles where there is a progressive refinement; and in the proud march of society, there will, in all successive ages, follow in its train a powerful troop of secret-working miseries.

Hypochondriasis is the effect of an *imaginary* evil, and is, in itself, totally distinct from those affections of a harmless mind, feeding in grief and solitude upon a feeble, trembling, careworn frame.

Low spirits, which have a foundation in realities, and which are nourished by a painful recollection of some past event, should never be the but of raillery; this, in a medical practitioner, betrays the meanest, lowest kind of breeding, and should exclude him from the privileges of men of science. To feel another's woe—to sympathise with those who need no other cordial than sympathy and kindness—is noble, generous, and doubly valued in the man who knows how consolation should be given, when he gives out prescriptions for a wandering ill engendered in the mind. *Med. Intel.*

A wag attended an auction some time since, and seeing a lot of door-latches going off cheap, made a bid and Mr. Auctioner knocked them down.—Upon examination he found there were no catches among them, and feeling rather mortified that he should get taken in, thought it was best to make the most of his purchase—he therefore resolved to get rid of them among his friends, and accordingly fixed upon one, on whom he often played his jokes. The wag showing Peter one of his latches offered them at a small advance from the auction price, at the same time told him "they were very cheap." Peter believed him. "I will give you your price," said he, "if you will promise me there is no catch about it." "I do promise there is no catch about the bargain." The wag received a profit on his latches, and Peter went off pleased with his bargain. The next time they met—"Well, sir," said Peter, "I thought I might have depended upon your word once—You told me there was no catch about the bargain of latches." "And so I did,' exclaimed the wag, laughing, "and if you have found any you are welcome to them."

From the Western Luminary.

THE WOLD'S GUEST.

"*A greater than*"—*La Fayette*—"*is here.*"

This great Personage visited our world about 1800 years ago. He liberated us from the power and dominion of Sin and Satan. He "spoiled principalities and powers,—making a show of them, openly triumphing over them."

He did not barely assist us in gaining our liberty; but he accomplished the arduous task alone—"Of the people there was none with Him." And this victory he gained by thirty years of hard trial, and unparalleled sufferings.

He also *laid aside His Titles*, and became one of us—"He made Himself of no reputation."

He is soon to visit our world again. "He is to come a second time, without sin, unto salvation—in the clouds of Heaven—with all the holy angels with him: ten thousand times ten thousand go before him;—thousands of thousands minister unto him."

Let every soul ask itself, "Am I ready to go out to meet Him?"—There will no excuse be taken: poverty is not a sufficient one;—for our benefactor has prepared a wardrobe,—there is also an armory where we may be completely equipped—a store house, of provisions and every thing we need—"without money and without price." No, we are left without excuse; none are excluded, but those who exclude themselves.

This condition will be especially required of us—that we may lay aside our tattered garments, and put on the robes that he hath prepared for us.

The next Sabbath, our Illustrious Chief has pointed for us all, in our respective churches, to learn from his heralds how we are to testify our gratitude; but above all things to learn the necessity of being clothed in his garments—or, when He cometh, we shall be "found speechless."

A plain and short road to destiny.

Be studious, and you will be learned. Be industrious and frugal, and you will be rich. Be sober and temperate, and you will be healthy. Be virtuous, and you will be happy.

A gentleman was heard to say, that he would at all times be his own *lawyer* if he had occasion for one; a wag replied, "then you will very frequently have *a* or your *client.*"

Good fortune, when we possess her, requires as much management to preserve her as health does; and when she frowns, let us be patient, for she may smile again.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the west, will offer for sale, on Saturday the 24th of September next,

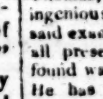
A TRACT OF LAND,

containing about one hundred and eighty-five acres, situated on the banks of Cain creek, about four miles from Woodby's ferry. On this tract are fifteen acres of good meadow; three good apple orchards, one of early and two of late fruit; and an excellent spring near the house; the whole of the land of tolerable good quality. On this property is situated a good over-shot mill, the title to one third part of which will be sold with the land. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the property at any time previous to the sale. Terms, one half cash, the balance in one and two years.

Green O'Daniel.

Orange county, Aug. 30. 89—4wp

LAND FOR SALE.



THREE hundred and fifteen acres, well improved, lying within two and a half miles of Chapel Hill. The land is of good quality, and a sufficiency open and under good fence to work five or six hands on to advantage. The dwelling house is comfortable; a large barn, and a young apple orchard of nearly six hundred trees now generally bearing. A small creek passes through the plantation, affording a portion of low grounds; and perhaps a better spring is not to be found in the county.

As I am desirous of moving westwardly, a great bargain may be had in the purchase, especially as I am willing to take one half of the amount in property.

Elisha Bevill,
on the premises.

Aug. 23. 88—3wp

LOST.

WHEREAS William Huntington of Hillsborough, obtained a judgment against me for the sum of ninety-three dollars and some cents, which judgment got into the hands of Wm. Cain, sen. which I have fully paid into the hands of said Wm Cain, which I am able to prove by Wm. Cain, jun. who settled the business between his father and myself; and by some neglect or mismanagement the said judgment has got lost: this is to inform any person into whose hands the said judgment should come, that I shall take it as a singular favour if they will return the same to me; and I do hereby forwarn all persons from taking any proceedings on the said judgment at their peril.

John Kelly, sen.

Aug. 30. 89—3wp

Beware of the Knave.

A YOUNG man by the name of Edmond Green, who has lately been peddling in our neighbourhood with tin ware, at length thought proper to complain that he had his pocket book stolen with one hundred and fifty dollars in cash, and complained to David Thomas, esq. and obtained a search warrant, and on search found part of said book in my house, and was returned before said David Thomas, esq. whereon eight witnesses were ingeniously examined by said justice, and on said examination the justice of the peace and all present were of opinion that the part found was put in my house by the said Green. He has now made his elopement to some other parts, and perhaps may try to impose upon some other man in this or some other way. He said he lived in Orange county.

Thomas Apple.

Guilford county, July 29. 83—3wp

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE exercises of this institution wil commence on the first day of August next, under the immediate care of MISS LAVINIA BRAISERD, and under the inspection and superintendence of the Reverend WILLIAM M. GREEN. The course of instruction in this seminary will be carried on in a regular continued system of academic studies; embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to complete the female education.

Pupils from abroad can be accommodated with board in the most respectable families in the place, at the rate of ten dollars per month. Arrangements, however, are now being made, by which it is intended to instruct the more advanced pupils in housewifery, and in the various branches of domestic economy. Whilst all due attention will be paid to the ornamental and the ordinary branches of education, the instructors will deem it their imperious duty to pay especial regard to the morals and manners of the young ladies committed to their care.

There will be a select committee of literary ladies and gentlemen to attend the semi-annual examinations, to decide on the merits of the pupils, and to place them in the several classes.

Those pupils who shall have completed their course of studies with acceptance, will receive a diploma with the signatures of their instructors, and of the examining committee, and under the seal of the seminary.

The studies of the several classes will be arranged in the following order:

First Class.—Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography, Elements of Composition.

Second Class.—Ancient, Modern and Sacred Geography, use of the Globes, Map-drawing, Natural History, History of the United States.

Third Class.—Algebra, Elements of Euclid, Tytler's History, Rhetoric, Elements of Criticism, Astronomy, Chronology, Natural Philosophy.

Fourth Class.—Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Logic.

In addition to the above, lessons will be given in Music, Drawing and Painting in all its styles, in plain and ornamental Needle-work, and in making fruit and flowers in wax.

There will be two vacations in the year. One of six weeks in the winter season, and another of a fortnight during the summer.

The first session will end about the middle of November, and a proportionate deduction in the price of tuition, be made on account of the necessary shortness of the session.

PRICES OF TUITION.

First Class,	$ 10	per session,
Second do.	12½	do.
Third and Fourth do.	15	do.

All the ornamental branches taught at the usual prices.

Hillsborough, July 11th, 1833. 82—